## Miscellancons Matter.

A Missionary Contest. The Rev. Mr. Gogerly, an English mis sionary, relates the following amusing ren contre with a Brahmin in reference to one of the "sacred bulls," which are regarded with religious veneration by the natives:

"I once had an opportunity of ascertaining what a musance these gentlemen bulls were. I was on one of my missionary journeys, for I used to go for a month or two through the villages, and stirke my tent and I sat down in market-place to converse with the people upon the grace and truth classes, have tremendously long tonguesand I can conceive that the Brahmin ladies have not got very short ones, as the pundit told me. Well, I heard them abusing somebody, and using language very improper to escape from ladies' lips; they were calling somebody all manner of names but that of a gentleman; and when I came into the place I saw what was the matter. They were not abusing a man, but a great fat bull, which was eating up the rice and sweetments and vegetables that these wo-men had brought in from the country to sell. The bull in his rounds had found them out, and was poking his nose into this basket and that basket, and there were the never break bones, and he went on and enhimself to the great injury of the

people. The women when they saw my white

"Drive him away," said I, "
"We dare not," they said. "Why not?" "Because he is a god."

"He's no more of a god than I am," said I, and I took up a stick and gave him a good thnmp, so that he soon ran away. They said, "Drive him away from us," and as that was an appeal to my humanity, the gentleman two three good pokes in his life. ribs and he soon harried away. The women went down and thanked me, and I There were hundreds of thousands of men there: and a number of men who were watching me, as soon as they saw me strike the bull, came down and looked like thunder, and they spoke almost like thunder, too—"what are you doing?"
Oho! I thought I was in for it now, and

great thief of a ball." You struck him, did you not?" I said-"I did."

"Do you know that you struck God?" "What nonsense," said I, "to call that brute God!"

"Stay," said they," here comes a Brah-min." Now, the Brahmins are some of them very learned, and some of them are not; but all of them are very proud. That man had great influence among the people, and they said—"Here comes the Brahmin, an-

He came down, surrouded by hundred of people, and he contrived to look black as he possibly could, as he thought he would annihilate me with his black looks. "What have you been doing?"

I said-"My lord, I was wanting to drive away a great thief of bull."

"Did you strike it?" "Do you know you struck a god?" I tried now to make myself two or three inches taller than I was, and to look as

black as possible, and said-"Answer me. Are you a Brahmin?" To call his Brahminical character in question was dreadful, and he said-"Certan-

ly." And showed me the emblem of his

"Are you a Brahmin, and call that crea ture God ?"

"Yes, I am." "Have you read your own Shasters?"
"Certainly I have," he said.

"Well, will you be good enough for the benefit of those people who do not know the Shasters, to quote one passage about "I will not," he said.

"For the fact is," said I, "you cannot, but if you cannot, I can, and if you won't, I will." I then quoted out of one of their Shasters-"God is honest.-God is true." "Is that true!" I asked.

"It is," he said. "Tell me, Baahmin, was it honest for

"I am sure I shall not." "Can you say then, that is honest?"-I lost sight of him. I had then a large congregation of people, and I preached to them about the true, honest, just and righteous God.

Watters in the Salt Lake Valley.

There is every reason to fear that the terrors of famine are close upon the Mormons at Salt Lake city. The Descret News of July 9th contains an edict from Brigham Young, commanding the owners of fields and garners to be very careful in their harvesting, and ordering that in the fields of small grains, gobleaners shall be perunitted to glean without charge.

In the News of July 23d we find the following:

It is presumable that every man, woman and child in Utah, over four years of age, is fully aware that almost the entire population has been on short rations for many months, carefully husbanding their seant allowance in hopes of relief from an early harvest.

Let another scarce year succeed the last and the situation of those misguided people will be sad indeed. A frost on the night of the 20th and 21st cut down the vines and inured corn and potatoes.

Brigham Young, in an oration delivered on the 4th of July last, in Salt Lake City. gives a very forbidding view of the country. He says:

We are occupying a region well known as being peculiarly undesirable, and one hitherto unsettled by the whites, since the days of Christopher Columbus. We are almost a thousand miles from the nearest scaport. We are hemmed in by lofty mountains on nearly every side, while numersous isolated ranges, and barren, arid plains so crowd our surface that but a small every thirty miles or so; or I would jour- portion is at all suited to the purposes of ney in my boat up the river, fifty or a settlement. In even those narrow locali-hundred or two hundred miles, visiting the various villages and towns on the way. much labor, in order to irrigate soil where On one occasion I went to a large place on a market-day; I had got a large number until late in autumn. And when all has of tracts and Bibles with me for distribution, been done, that as yet could be, towards supplying the thirsty crops, the husbandmen is oft compelled to witness the proof salvation; but before I went into the ducts of his toil droop and die ere maturity, bazaar—this means market-place, and no through the failure of the few small streams women in India who belong to the humbler Grasshoppers and other insects, swarm in myriads to devour what may have escaped the drouth, and the severe storms of winter complete the destruction of animals struggling to subsist upon berbage which has been so effectually cut off. But amid all these disadvantages, unendurable by any other people, we are still striving to extend the area of freedom, and to gladden the most uninviting domain of a great nation with the blessings and privileges of her free

It is obvious that no person comes here because he prefers this country. None but sinister or pecuniary motives can prompt those who are not of us to abide in our midst. All other localities have more temwomen doubling there fists and cursing at his nose, but no one dared to touch him. He knew very well that hard words would especially, the lawyer and point can. especially, the lawyer and politician.

If this people should leave these seques

tered vales, they would soon revert to their former waste condition; silence would again assert her supremacy. The country face—for a white face is very uncommon in the interior villages—directly put their hands together, and called, 'Have mercy, have mercy.' I saw what was the matter. They were looking at the bull cating up often unrequited, to tempt the avarice or cupidity of any reasonable creatures.

SAD AFFAIR IN LOWELL .- A serious personal collision occurred between John C. Treadwell, a well known citizen of Lowell. and his son William, a young man of 25 years, last Friday evening, which resulted in a blow from the son, which fractured and as I saw the women distressed, I gave the skull of his father and endangered his

The detailed accounts of the affair go far to excuse the son, in showing much passion was about to give them a solemn address and indiscretion on the part of the father. on the folly of calling such a thing as that It appears that a niece of Mr. Treadwell in God, when I found that I had got into a the early part of the day cautioned his son terrible mess. It is very easy to get into against making use of vulgar or profane a difficulty but very hard to get out of it. language in the presence of his visitors; and so fearful was he that his caution had not been heeded, that when the family together with the visitors were seated at the supper table, he said to his son, "William, have you used any profane language to-The reply was, "I don't know that I have." The father then asked the husand I said -"I was driving away that band of the neice if he bad heard him (the son) use any profane language; his reply was, in substance, "I don't know as that I have much." Thereupon the father proceeded to administer to the son a homily upon the enormity of the sin of swearing greatly to his mortification.

The sequel is told as follows:- "The mother attempted to change the conversation, and incidentally the name of a little daughter of hers who had died some two or three weeks previous, and who was a great favorite of the son, was mentioned. when he (the son) exclaimed, "for God's sake, mother, don't mention her holy name here." In a moment the father arose from the table, seieed the son by the collar, pulled him into another room, exclaiming, 'I will not have such profane language used in my house,' and closed the door after him. Lond and angry words ensued; a blow was heard, and still another; the son was heard to exclaim, 'for God's sake, father do not strike me again.' The parties act of raising himself from the floor, and dog. the father in the act of inflicting another blow, which was warded off by the son,

and he then arose and struck his father one blow with his elenched hand upon the head, and the consequence was a fractured Young Treadwell was arrested, but has

been admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

A MONSTER ESTABLISHMENT.—Theorem test clothing establishment in the world is that of M. Godillot, in Paris. He employs sixty-six sewing machines, kept in motion by a steam engine of nine horse power, and which sewed all the overcoats in the Crimean army. The superintendent is the Emperor's tailor, Dussantoy, who has invented a cutting machine capable of cutting fifteen suits at once, almost with the rapidity of lightning. Besides the machines one thousand women and girls are constan,

tly engaged in sewing. the great bull to go to these poor women, To The refusal of Comptroller Whittlesey

Exciting News from Kansas. The following letter from Rev. Mr Nute has been received by Rev .Mr. Tiffany of and he slunk away among the crowd, and this city. It is covered by the latest mail

> LAWRENCE, (Kansas,) Aug. 22. The horrors of ruffianism gather thicker and closer around us. My home has become a house of mourning. A brother-inlaw came out to us, and reached our house a week since, with his wife, and one sister of mine. On Monday last, he started to re-turn to Leavenworth, leaving his wife, sick. That night he was shot through the head, within a few miles of Leavenworth, and his scalp exhibited in fiendish exultation by his murderer in the town, who declared: "I went out for the scalp of a d-d abolitionist, and I have got one." This is only one of a score of such butcheries that have been berpetrated within a few miles of us during the last week. Three men have gone out of our door straight to their death by the hands of murderers. In each instance, the bodies have peen horribly mutilated. I have tried in vain to raise a compan

of men to go for the recovery of our brother's remains, to give them a decent burial, and for the effects about his person-all his money, &c. I have taken a rifle and offered to be one of fifty to go. A sufficient number responded, and were pledged to go the morning after the sad tidings reached us, but it was thought best to delay until we . hould get an answer from the officer in ommand of the U. S. dragoons, encamped apout ten miles from this, to whom we had applied for a force to go with us. It came at night, referring us to the superior then on the way with several companies to protect Pierce's bloody officials at Lecompton. Twice we have sent making the request of him for the protection of an escort to go with our teams to Leavenwoth for provis-

ons, and twice we have been refused. There is not a single sack of flour or ushel of meal for sale in this vicinity, and we have at least two thousand men, women and children to be fed. What shall we do -what can we do, but fight our way through, with the desperation of men who know themselves surrounded by merciless savages? This we are determined to do. You will have the report of bloody work before this reaches you. It may be that nothing short of a massacre of suffering people of Kansas will arouse this nation to a sense of the inconceivable wickedness of the men who are the head of affairs. You may imagine the feelings with which I read the cold blooded sneers, the diabolical sport, which is made of our sufferings in the Boston Post, which I have just received. Are all the feelings of humanity, is all sense of decency, dead in the souls of men who up-

hold this infamous administration? The murdered man was Mr. William Hopps, lately from Illinois, and formerly of Somerville, Mass.

AN IRISHMAN'S IDEA OF AMERICA. On of the best definitings of an Irishman's idea of America that we ever saw, is contained in the following extract from "The Fairy Circle," a tale of John Brougham's Irish Echoes. "Where did 'backy come from, Corney ?"

inquired Mary. "Meriky; where else?" he eplied, "that sent us the first pitaty. Long ife to it, for both, say I!"

"What sort of a place is that, I wonder?"
"Meriky, is it? They tell me its mighty Father Matthew a wonderful sight of trouble; an' as for Scotland, you might stick it in a corner of one o' their forests, and you'd never be able to find it out, except it might be by the smell of whisky. If I had only a trifle of money, I'd go an' seek my fortin' there."

## Clippings.

Theadore Hook said to an alderman who had already surfeitted him, and yet pressed him to partake of still another ourse, "I thank you, but if its the same to von, I'll take the rest in money."

The New Orleans Crescent, referring to the Last Island disaster, states that fiftysix bodies have been discovered and buried; lso jewelry found to the amount of five or six thousand dollars.

Mrs. Webbs a lady of color, from the U. s., gave, on Monday night, a reading of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Stafford House, by permission of the Dutchess of Southerland, whose sympathy with the cause so powerfully advocated by Mrs. Beecher Stow, continues not less active than ever. It was a much condensed and dramatised version, constructed for the purpose by Mrs. Stowe.

A DRUNKEN JOKE .- The inhabitants of Monmonth street, Southampton, were alarmed one morning by a drunken fellow calling out "Fire! Fire!" "Where, where, for God's sake, is it?" exclaimed hundred vioces at once, from forty or fifty garrets and other bed-rooms. "Why, hat is just what I want to know," answered the fellow coolly, for my pipe has

just gone out." Daniel Dancer, when he had £3,000 a year used to beg a pinch of snuff from all his friends, and when his box was full, bartered its contents for a tallow candle. But his parsimonious ingenuity appears contempible in comparison with that of a Russian miser, who learned to bark that

George III, appears in a little anecdote cherished among the Moravians. On one occasion the King, who liked a joke, said in his dry way, "Mr. Hutton, 1 am told that you Moravians do not select your own wives, but leave it to your Minister to choose for you-is it so? "Yes, please your Majesty; marriages amongst the brethren are contracted, as your Majesty will perceive, after the fashiou of royalty.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR-While one

he rural police on a beat in the upper part of the county of Aberdeen, was going his rounds a few days ago, he came upon a travelling man about 60 years of age, who, he found, had been giving himself out as John Graham, a crofter on the Hill of Kintore. He was going about from house to house with a tale of disaster, to the effect that he had lost his only cow a short time ago, and was endeavoring to raise a little money wherewith to purchase another. With this story he had succeeded in Volitical Matter.

From the Chicago Tribune. An Overland Journey from To-peka to Chicago.

Сисадо, July 26, 1856. I left Topeka on Monday at noon, on the 7th of July. Topeka is a city of magnificent distances. The town plot of Topeka is one mile square, and there are houses in every part of it. But the houses are not gregarious. Builders have an eye to the future. They purchase corner tots and erect buildings on them, indifferent whether or no the adjoining blocks are to be built on for years to come.

Topeka has increased in wealth and population as rapidly as any town in the Territory this season; although, like every other town, it has suffered severely from the anarchy which Atchison inaugurated and Pierce sustained. It is built on a high prairie. It contains between four and five hundred inhabitants, chiefly Pennsyvanians. The surrounding country is very fertile. All claims are taken up within several miles around the town. Some of them can be purchased. Lots sell at from \$20 to \$300-25 feet front by 75. Larger lots vary in price according to the locality.

Before I started from Topeka I bought

a one-eyed horse—a Kansas Rosante—on which, at noon, I forded the river, and rode in an easterly direction for Grasshopper Falls. About three miles from Topeka, on the opposite side of the Kaw river, is a little Pro-slavery village, called Indianolo. It is built on the Delaware lands .-From Indianola to Grasshopper Falls—a distance of twenty-seven miles-there are very few cabins built or claims improved. natters are afraid of speculators. Is are to be sold to the highest bidder, and there are rich men mean enough to outbid the squatters for lands which his own industry has improved. I took dinner at Grasshopper Falls on Tuesday. Like size in Kansas.

Crossing the Grasshopper, a pretty little northerly direction. For twenty miles, at least, although the country was fertile, well watered, and abounded in timber, not a was utterly impossible to extricate it. vestige of human habitations or industry

We met a party of semi-naked Indians lazily riding towards town. The squaw's conception of female beauty differs widely from fashionable notion. Although the prairies are wider than our sidewalks and ed, printers waiting. much less traveled, the female Indian, instead of pre-empting an acre at every step with hoops or more sacred coverings, wears, as a general thing, a black broadcloth petticoat so narrow that it is impossible for her to walk at ease in them, or distract the unfortunate males of her tribe with lican, Aug. 13th:
her graceful or coquettish movements. "Declaration of Indendence.—The Happy Indian boys! The list of the web is left standing open in front, rooster's comb fashion, in a line with her dusky disfascinating nose. Feet in warm weather generally naked; ankles in all kinds of weather, not calculated to disturb the equa-

namity of the enthusiastic youth. sizeable, Moll, darlin'. I'm told that you Their blankets are of the grandest colors. Cincinnati, believing those principles to be might rowl England through it, and it Red is their favorite color; blue ranks a departure not only from the spirit and would hardly make a dint in the ground. next. All of them—males and females— letter of our constitution, as construed by There's fresh water oceans inside of it that you might dhround Ireland in and save ten pair; and large tin ear-rings and brass sion of the Democratic creed, which is bas pended from his ear.

red paint, yellow ochre and other gaudy well as "white man's squaw." They pre-fer a glaring contrast to a scientific blend-the Free States: and believing further that ing of flesh colors.

At nightfall I reached the hut of a Frenchman who had married a squaw and by the adoption of the ruling principle adopted the habits of the Indians. Two Missouri scouts were there before

know me. I was too tired to ride further, and dismounted. After lariating my horse we had the following conversation:
Your Cor—(To the eldest)—Havn't I

een you in Platte? Scout-Wall, perhap; but I live

Cor.-You are watching out for Lane and the abolitionists that are coming out from Iowa, I suppose? Scout—Oh! no. I'm a pro-slavery man; but I don't believe in interfering with the

Free State party. (The Speaker was a low-browed, thicklippetl, big-jawed, sensual eyed fellowand such men, except when playing spy, never use the words Free State-men. This expression invariably betrays them.)

Cor.-What are you doing out th way? Scout-Looking out for claims. Cor.—Here!

Scout-Yes. Cor.-I didn't know that you could ge laims in an Indian Reservation. Scout-(Confused)-Yes you can, leastvays, you know when the land comes into market. Is that a Sharp's rifle?

Cor.—Yes. (I handed it to him.) Great weapon, that; and this (taking out a navy revolver) will make any man equal then entered the room; the son was in the he might avoid the expense of keeping a to twenty, if he can see them half a mile before they reach him. Scout-Is that a dragoon pistol? I nev

r seed one afore. Let's see it. Cor.-Thank you, I'd rather not; men the same to you. Scout-(Trying to be fierce)-Do you

take me for a Missouri spy! Cor.-I don't care a cent whether are or not; but I've lived long enough in Indian reservations for. I'm a Missourian myself and I'm up to the cards.

Scout—Oh, are you a Missourian!-What part do you hail from? St. Louis, not Platte, thank God. Scout-Are you a Freesoiler? Cor.—Rather. I guess if you Borde Ruffians ever come down there to try your came on the Freesoilers in St. Louis, you'll

find yourselves missing most numerous Scout-Well, I'm a pro-slavery man but I'm opposed-

Scout-Oh! was I? I dont't know how

o work them, and Cor.-Well, you oughn't to handle arms you don't understand; you might hurt yourself, you know, and if you did the Free State men would get the blame of it.— Your party have lied about them enough

already. (He loaded the rifle.)

Cor.—Now, stranger, let's understand one another. I know you and I know your business. There are two of you, but if you attempt to stop or follow me to morrow, I'll fire. There's no use your trying to say you are not scouts. I know you, and I'll take care you don't leave in the morning before I do.

After breakfast I started on the route indicated by the Indians. I had not gone half a mile before the trail "forked." took the most travelled trail, which suddenly descended into a ravine abruptly. A broad muddy brook flowed at the base. which I crossed, and entered a wood The trail gave out. I returned. After crossing the brook, the horse in ascending the hill, stumbled and rolled back into the stream. I was covered with mud from head to foot.

This accident compelled me to stay over

till next morning.

A day's residence among the Indians is enough to destroy the prejudice which every one imbibes at an early age in their fa-

They are a filthy lazy, worthless race of loafers-morally and intellectually as far beneath the negro as the negro is below the white man. I will speak of "poor Ingin" again.

Next day, after riding four or five miles came upon the California road. The The leader of the Santa Fe train which was passing at the time, informed me that eighty Carolinians had left Atchison three days before, and were proceeding to the Big Blue, and that twenty more were on the road following them, and had encamp every other villagelet in Kansas, Grasshopper Falls is bound to be, ought to be, in fact can't help but be, "quite a tall city,"

de load fonowing them, and had encamped a few miles back last evening. As I had no desire to meet the chivalry I rode along the road in a westerly direction. I some day or other. At present it contains a hotel, inhabed but unfurnished, two houses and a store kept by Messrs. Crosby. nians were encamped about nine miles above. It is a bad policy to get into a age amount taken at stores in towns of this cross fire, so I left the road and struck across the prairie in a northerly direction. There was another ravine to cross. This time stream, I followed an old Indian trail, in a old One-eye surpassed his former achievement of the previous day. It not only tumbled back and stuck in the mud. It dismounted before it fell and escaped an-

other coat of mud. I left it sticking in the mire; and left my saddlebags and all their contents with One-eye is sticking there yet for anything I know to the contrary. Space fill

Regiment of Democrats Coming

The following Declaration of Indepen dence of the Democrats of Louis county N. Y., appears in the Martinsburg Repub

undersigned, citizens of West Turin, who have heretofore sustained the Demo cratic party and its leaders, and who yet retain the desire to adhere to the true prin ciples of the Democratic faith, finding ourselves unable to coincide with the principles laid down and proscribed for our fu-Their other dress are equally elegant. ture action by the recent Convention at rings on their fingers and wrists. Few of ed upon the doctrine engraven on every them have less than ten rings on each wrist. I noticed one with a thimble suscures as well the right of indepedent speed and free discussion through the press, and The thoroughly civilized Indians do not in public debate, upon all political issues paint-although they drink like christians as the equal welfare of every citizen; and -but nine-tenths of the Kansas red men believing that the difficulties and outrage delight to daub their faces with black paint, now transpiring in Kansas, have originated in the perversion of the aforesaid principle colors. They do not understand the art as which have been so long the guiding star the Free States; and believing further that the future safety and success of all who honestly adhere to that creed will be sacrificed embodied in the Cincinnati platform, to wit: that slavery in future is to be nationme. I knew them but they did not al, while the noble cause for which our ancesters fought and triumphed is to be sectional, thereby opening the door for the great oppression and tyranny in the free States themselves; we therefore stand ready and pledge ourselves to vote for no can didate standing before the people on that platform, and enforieng such an anti-De mocratic principle; but on the contrary, will cordially unite, for the time being, at least, to elect candidates known to be opposed to extenting the curse of slavery in to free Territory, and in favor of giving th administration at Washington into hands

which will accord with the constitution in the design to extend freedom and not slavery." Following this declaration are the nam of two hundred and fifty-one Democrats of Lewis county, who have concluded that Fremont and not Buchanan is the man for the present emergency. The Republican says that Lewis county is good for fifteen hundred Fremont majority.

Abandonment of Mr. Fillmore. The friends of Mr. Fillmore are fast aban loning him in Illinois, convinced that sur port of him only contributes to Mr. Buch

auan's election.
The Marshall (Clark Co.) Telegraph says: "We have to-day hoisted the Fremon and Dayton flag. The Marshall Telegraph was the first Journal in the State that camout for Fillmore, and is almost the last to give him up. We can stand it no longer Our only chance to lick the Buchancers in ought to be careful of themselves in these the Sucker State, and quiet the Slavery times you know; one at a time, if it's all agitation, is to unite on Fremont. One other reason which has influenced us in this course is, it pleases the negro slave drivers a little to well to battle for Fillmore."

Mr. Whitney, the Fillmore elector in th Danville district, publishes a letter in the Kansas to know what men hunt claims in Urbana Union, declining to run. His reasons are thus clearly given:

"I believe that there is a greater iss pending between the people of this country at this time which demands instantaneous action, namely, that of the extension or nonextension of slavery, and that when this issue is decided, there will be ample time to assert the principles of the "American" party; moreover, I firmly believe the leaders of the "American" party are-undesignedly perhaps—playing into the hands of the Nebraska or Democratic patry, and that occurred to him. He had not a word to say. I said, "Now what are you going to do? You are the briesast of the bull, and You are the state for Fillmore, they may the carry the State for Fillmore, they may the charge out of that rifle. Hand it here.

(The fellow had drawn the slide to drop.

(The fellow had drawn the slide to while they cannot, by any possibility, hope

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makers; and going to be sold at reduced prices
at
CASKEY'S, on the Corner,
Aug. 21, 1856.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business in this place, respectfully solicits a continuance of the public favor.

He has constantly on hand a full supply of the articles enumerated above, which he will sell at the most reduced rates, and most

Honorable and Fair Terms.

Subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Poor a single drop of the "Balm" on your toothbrush and was the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Ealm of a Tousand Flowers."

It will remove Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and reseat hue. Wet a towel, pour on two three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Please to give him a call. Opposite Butler's P. REIMENSNIDER

Aug. 21, 1856-1tf. NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the peo-ple of Holmes county and vicinity, that he is still in the Foundry Business in Millersburg. He has added to his list of plows the celebrated BUCKEYE HISOR. He is also prepared to furnish Ground Plows & Points got up in good style as in any other shop in this region, Please call and see his mprovements.

J. H. VAN BROCKLIN.

Aug. 21, 1856. Jacob Stutsman's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribe has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Jacob Stutsman, late

of Holmes county deceased, this 18th day of Au-ISAAC HOCHSTETLER, Aug. 21, 1856-1w4.\*

A Single Trial-Tis all we ask EL B. BULLOCK & CO.S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP.

THE proprietors offer this Soap to the public after much experience in its manufactuer and use, with entire confidence, as one of the greatest labor, time and money saving family sta-Ist. This Soap contains no alloy. Hence, every ounce of it is washing material.

2d. Less than ONE HALF THE QUANTITY required 2d. Soars will do the same work of any PLEASE OBSERVE.

of common Soaps will do the same work of any kind; and when used as directed, it dispenses with all the pounding and machine friction, and will save FIFTY FER CENT, of the time and labor will save FITT PER CENT, of the time and labor usually required to do the washing a family.

3d. WATER—In the use of this Soap, hard water needs no "breaking" or cleansing. Simply use a small excess of the Soap.

4th. Cloths will look much warran and charasa, and las longer. The Soap itself softens the fibric and loosens the dirt, requiring but slight hand rubbing and thorough rinsing, to cleans them perfectly. It is warranted not to injure the finest fibric.

5th. A stong solution of suds will clean pants furniture, kitchen utensils, de., with the greatest case, rapidity and thoroughness.

6th. Used as a roller soar, cleanses the skin of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printers' ink, de.,

of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printers' ink, &c., leaving it soft and clear, and thus effectually prevents its chapping. Machinists, artists, and all mechanics will find this scap invaluable for att mechanics will med this scap invariance for hand washing.

7th. It will remove oil, wheel grease, paints, &c., from silk and worlen goods, and the best flannels may be washed in it without being

falled as with other soaps.

We offer this Soap in a nent and merchantable style, being put up in pound bars, and each bar stamped with the proprietors' names, and warranted to give satisfaction when used according to directions.

Dealers and the public generally are requested to give the CHEMICAL BRASIVE SOAP & fair

DIRECTIONS. Measure into a tub the quantity of warm water required to soak your clothes. To every ten gallons of water, take half a pound or more (in proportien to the hardiness of water,) of the Chemical Erasive Soap; slice it up and put it into your wash basin, and pour upon it one quart of boiling water, and the soap will readily dissolve; then turn the mixture thus prepared into your tub, and stir the water, and you will have a fine suds. Then put in your white clothes and let them soak over night, or half an hour to an hour in the morning, after which clothes and let them soak over night, or balf an hour to an hour in the morning, after which wring them out and rinse in cold water. Then make a boiling suds of clean water, with a very little soap; boil them five minutes, rinse onco more, as usual, blue, and hang out to dry.

For Colored Clothes, add a very little Chemical Soap to the old suds in which your white clothes were soaked; put in the colored clothes and soak half an hour, after which wring out and rinse as usual, and hang them out to dry. Woolen clothes should soak half an hour and be rinsed in warm water. The wristbands and collars may need slight rubbing. For Floors, Paint Brass Work, Glass, &c.,

For Floors, Paint Brass Work, Glass, &c., make a suds of the Soap, and apply with a sponge or woolen cloth, and, after few minutes, rinse with cold water.

For Haur Water, put your clothes in soak the same as above. But for boiling clothes, put on your water; slice in a few thin slices of the Chemical Erasive Soap; let the water boil, but remove the scum; then put clothes immediately in to beil, and proceed as above, recollecting to use more of the soap for hard than soft waters.

For sale at the BOOK STORE, Millersburgh, Ohio.

Aug. 21, 1856. Aug. 21, 1856.

Wm. A. Batchelor's HAIR DYE. MONKEY'S parrots and dogs may be taught to imitate some of the outward forms and actions of humanity—and foxes manifest an aptness in stealing quite equal to the generality of manking—but to man alone is given the ability to originate, contrive and construct, and even the animal seems to divide by his own acts his species into the different geni of men, or orginators, contrivers and constructors—and monkeys parrots and foxes, or imitators, prefenders and speculators. Mark the exemplification: Wm. A. Batchelor; of 233 Broadway, New York, having by perseverance and years of toil and BOOK STORE. Wm. A. Batchelor, of 233 Broadway, New York, having by perseverance and years of toil and costly experiments, succeeded in producting a Hair Dve, for which he has received fifteen Meddals and Diplomas—and, by all, admitted to be perfect in all respects, a host of imitating monkeys and piratical pretenders, who always heaet the paths of genius and toil, and to take advantage of the wit they do not possess themselves, have sprong upon the trail laid out by "Batchelor." With peculiar pertinacity they head and worre with bretentious stories and selves, have spring upon the trail laid out by "Batchelor." With peculiar pertinacity they beset and worry with pretentious stories and bravado, every one who will listen to them, and they frequently succeed in gaining credit for themselves and trash. To guard the unsuspecting, the original and gonume Wim. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is now put up with costly steel plate engraving, and his signature thereon on four sides of the box, and the address, 233 Broadway, New York.

CASAEY'S on the Cerner.

CASKEY'S on the Corner.

The Great Russian Remedy.

The Great Russian Remedy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

EVERY mother should have a box in the bouse, handy in case of accidents to the children—Reckling's Russian Sales. It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for burns, piles, biles, corps, felons, chilbiains and old sores of every kind; for fever sores, ulcers, scald head, itch, nettle rash, bunions, sore nipples, (recommended by nurses) whitlows, sties, festers, flea bites, spider stings, whitlows, sties, festers, flea bites, spider stings, frozen limbs, salt rheum, scurvy, sore and cracked lips, sore nose, warts and flesh wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thurty years. In no instance will this salve do any injury or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a receipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses and others who have used it themselves and recommended it to others. Redding's Russian Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which

picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 5 cents a box.

\*\*For sale at the Book Store, Millersburg.

Aug. 21, 1856. NEW STORE.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS-WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement. A PERFUMED BREATH.

> the face night and morning.
>
> Shaving Made Easy.—Wet you shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Bodm of a Thomand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. Fedridge & Co., proprietors, New York.
> For sale at the Book Stores, Millersburg O.

> Aug. 21, 1856. Fine Cutlery. THE best lot of Fine Knives and Scissors ever The best of of rine kinves and seasonsever before offered in Millersburg, just received at the Book and Variety Store. Also about three hat's full of Portmonies, cheaper than— beef at a cent a pound, hoofs and homs thrown

Aug. 21, 1856. The Burning Rays OF a summer's sun may be kept off first rate rate with any of the delightful and cheap Aug. 21, 1856.

You can Always Find A VERY nice and very cheap arrortment of long and short Mrs at CASKEY'S, on the Corner.

Aug. 21, 1856.

SCISSORS AND POCKET KNIVES, a good article you are sure to get if you buy at CASKEYS, on the Corner, Aug. 21, 1856.